### PARISIAN FACT AND FANCY.

GOSSIP ABOUT FAMOUS PERSONS. THE BRITISH QUEEN'S SWIFT JOURNEY THROUGH NCE-GAMBETTA GOES OFF TO SNEEZE AT HIS EASE—SARAH BERNHARDT DEMANDING ROYAL TRIBUTE AND HOMAGE OF AMSTERDAM-HER EARLY HISTORY-VERDI IN A TEMPER-HIS ES-TIMATE OF "AIDA!"

ON THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] anis, March 26.—The Queen of England spends brious holiday, Good Friday, on board her ht in the harbor of Cherbourg. She will rapidly ravel through France, no more participating in the ife of the country than if she were a letter in one of her own mail-bags. It is not yet decided whether she will allow the British Ambassador to wait on ner during the ten minutes' halt at Batignolles, here the royal train will be shunted from the centern to the Ceinture line. Her Majesty is candid and straightforward, and is doubtless aware of the Bismarckian scheme into which Beaconsfield has entered for enveloping France in a union of hostile monarchies. To a woman of her honest feeling it would be in the highest degree painful to receive kindly attentions from the French authorities then her Ministers were engaged in negotiating a

pact against the Republic.

I have quite recently spent an afternoon with Scotch nephew of Lord Salisbury-a greater Tory, if possible, than his uncle. From him I learned that present English Cabinet is not sanguine in its hopes of victory, but that it greatly trusts to the imprudence of Mr. Gladstone to furnish them with a good electoral cry. It would be a calamity for peau civilization if the Beaconsfield Ministry finds itself in the House of Commons at the again finds itself in the House of Communication for the bead of a strong majority. A Holy Alliance for the benefit of reactionary governments and for the advancement of Jewish interests, which Lord Beasfield places above every other, would be pro-

moted at Downing Street.

The vigor with which the electoral war is carried on in England astonishes French bystanders.

It is a very hard fought election which entails on didate here and his committee an expense o 10,000 francs, and all the operations at the ballotbox are accomplished with order and quietness When there is excitement, it is of a very mild kind ontil the general result is made known to Paris, when there is a burst of enthusiasm on the Centra Boulevard.

GAMBETTA IN THE TOILS OF A COLD. I saw Gambetta on Wednesday before he started or the country. He was still quite deaf from the ffects of the bad cold which he caught early in the onth, and appeared to me flushed, feverish and month, and appeared to his house a very full autechamber when I passed from a secretary's bureau into the room in which he was seated beside a desk. I never knew him to be more sympathique and genial than on this occasion. Lord Salisbury had not been to visit Gambetta, but will, probably, if in office, call on him on his return from Biarrits. At Ville d'Avray the wearied Presiof the Chamber intends to sit the whole day long on a sunny and sheltered bench in his len, thinking (if possible, of nothing), and doing nothing. He told me that he will receive neither visitors nor letters. His friend and private secreary, Arnaud (de l'Ariege), goes with him. Gambetta is not to be held responsible for a stupid arti-cle which appeared in this morning's Kepublique Française, in which the publicist who wrote it atted to make out that it would be for the intereat of France, and consequently the French Repub lie, for the Tories to come into office again in Eugland. He assumed that Beaconsfield would support the balance of power, as it was understood by Pittand the late Lore Clarendon. Beaconsfield's no tion is to make Asia the body of the British Empire, with the United Kingdom for the dexter hand. d Australia and South Africa for the feet. To this end be aimed with Bismarck to throw Russia Austria into a position of mutual antagonism As to the French, he opines that they will, Kilnny-cat-like, devour each other, and thus spare Europe the trouble of keeping them down. On this point he and the German Chancellor are not quite

SARAH BERNHARDT IN HER PRIDE AND GLORY.

The company of the Theatre Français have a holiday in the Holy Week, by virtue of an old tradition. They generally take advantage of it to go and play in Brussels, where there is a well-appointed play-house, and where the play-going public understand French. This season Mile. Sarah Bernhardt, who is not gregarious in her instincts, has deserted her comrades, and gone to star it in Holland. left on Tuesday, travelled as per contract in a saloon carriage with her boy Maurice, and was met in Brussels by her Dutch impresario Schumann, who negotiated with her the conditions of her engage ment with the Theatre of Amsterdam. This daughter of Judah, who has a special talent for getting bersell pulled, insisted on high pay and public honors. It talent for getting berself puffed, was set down in the agreement that she would not be obfiged to play unless received at the railway terminus by the burgesses and burgemaster, and esby four white borses, by the Royal Guard and the lents of the University in their caps and gowns. If any other members of the Comédie Française were with her, they were to ride in carriages drawn by two horses only. After playing "Phédre" on Holy Thursday, it was moreover stipulated that she was to be conducted from the play-house by four notables of the city, and that a retraite aux flambeau was to pass beneath the balcony of her apartments. spectacle was to be followed by a serenade given by 200 musicians of the Royal Academy of sic. On Good Friday she acts, according to her agement, the part of Mrs. Clarkson in "PEtrangère," and on Saturday she recites the tirade of Dona Sol and other verses of Victor Hugo, for the delectation of the young Queen, before the Court. M. Schumann also stipulated to pay Sarah Bernhardt 15,000 francs for each representation; and the Chamberlain of King William will give her 7,000 france for her recitations in the Palace. It was judged necessary to induce some members of the Français to accompany Mile. Sarah Bernhardt in her h tour. Several refused. They thought it beneath their dignity to play second fiddle to her. I am told that, to avoid wounding the pride of those who con ted to go, it has been arranged that Sarah should scially honored as a daughter of Amsterdam the had conquered a high place on the stage of the THE GREAT ACTRESS'S MODEST BEGINNING.

This would seem to settle the question of Sarah Bernhardt's birthplace, but it does not. The Dutch Legation here has ascertained that the gifted acone time was Rachel's dresser. This weman mar-ried a Havrais attorney of her own faith. Sarah was sent to a Catholic Church to be christened, and ed to Amsterdam in her infancy to be red by her maternal grandmother. She was, as he was getting into her teens, brought back to and taken to live in a wretched of rooms in the top story of old house in the Rue St. Honore, had for neighbors the family of a costumer and cene decorator of the Français. In the dull sea kets for the play. She discovered in herself a eation for the stage, and her mother, noticing thing in her eyes which reminded her of sel, decided upon placing her at the Conserva-The girl had a nerrow escape from being spicod to a dressmaker. Her early theatrical was very unsuccessful. She failed wretchsareer was very unsuccessful. She failed wretchdly at the Français, to which she was admitted as
a pencionneire, and was thinking of committing
unicide, when she fell in with George
Sand at the Odeon. That great woman
had an exquisite ear. She was entranced with the
musical voice of Sarah Bernhardt, and tried to
a torest the manager in her favor. He objected
hat her protege was sticky and affected. George
tend met the first objection by saying that Sarah
somhardt was not sticky at all in her dressingpwn and in lank petiticoats. It was entirely the
rule of the crinchuc she wore in bourgeois rôles if
the resembled a wooden lay figure on the of the crinolme she were in bourgeois tôles if teachised a wooden lay figure on the Crinolme did not suit her slender not send itself to the scrpentine grace of her long. But the illustrious novelist particularly on the helifluous voice and the exceptanteer of the eyes. There was some a play of Victor Hugo. "Heroani"—being tout at the Odéon, Madame Sand west to the eye of Victor Hugo, Pani Meurice, to ad-

vise him to confide the role of Dona Sol to be PRIENDS AND FORTUNE SMILED UPON RER.

Eventually, when after more than eighteen years sterdiction, "Hernani" was played again in Paris, Sarah Bernhardt was engaged, according to the advice of George Sand, at the Odeon. A reaction in her favor set in. Her merits were overrated; and M. Perrin, the manager of the Français, declared himself her humble and obedient servant. Emile de Girardin took her up, and never lost an opportunity to get her praised in the various journals in which he had an interest. It was to her advantage that her name was associated with the dramatic triumphs of Victor Hugo, who has been ever since his return from exile the idol of the population and the Jove of the literary and artistic world of Parls. Sarah Bernhardt had also the luck to fall in with a costumer who understood how to dress her. Felix, the son of one of her old neighbors of the Rue St. Honoré. It was in a black costume made by him that she sat to Carolus Duran for the portrait serving as a pendant to that of Rachel in the salon of Emile de Girardim. The two Jewesses—one as Mrs. Clarkson, the Becky Sharp of "L'Etrangère," and the other as "Phédre," are on each side of the door through which M. de Girardin's during-room is entered from the salon. At the other end of a drawing-room long enough to afford space for two immense fire places, there is a bust of the first Madame de Girardin, Rachel's earliest patroness. Madame de Girardin, Rachel's earliest patroness. Madame de Girardin, wrote a play—"Judith"—in which she glorified the race from which Lord Beaconsfield sprung, and asked Mile. Felix to accept the role of the heroine. The young actress changed her name for the oceasion from Elizabeth to the one she was destined to immortalize. lation and the Jove of the literary

VERDI'S VIEWS OF WHAT OPERA SHOULD BE

Verdi is not pleased at the expense to which the manager of the opera house has gone in producing his Egyptian opera of "Aida." The Avenue of Sphinxes, the Temple of Valcan, the Palace of Pharaoh, the apartments of Pharaoh's daughter, the procession of the god Apis, of the victorious Egyptian Captain, are all superb in the superlative degree,-but for that reason, argues the illustrious maestro, puerile. Verdi would have been better satisfied if M. Vancorbeil had had more faith in the power of music to charm and enchant and attached less importance to stage accessories. The great Italian composer is altogether hostile to the Parisian fashion of, above all things, ministering, on the stage, to the lust of the eyes. His experiences during the wearsome rehearsals of "Aida" have set him more than ever against what he sticmatizes as un tuxe effrené de décors. The French system that he condemns is followed at disastrous expense and loss of time, and let stage managers and decorators do what they will, they can never render theatrical illusion perfect. If an opera is not a masterpiece, three or four hundred thousand francs are cast away upon it. The boldness and the initiative of a manager are checked by material considerations. He hardly dares to trust his own judgment, however great his experience, when a new work is presented to him by an unknown author. To reduce risk to a minimum, he only employs composers of renown, to whom he gives. though only farnish him with trash, immense prices

was performed for the first tim a source. "Aida" at Cairo, in 1872.

# PICTURES BY ROYAL ACADEMICIANS.

The Royal Academy of Fine Arts of Great Britain includes only forty-two members—which number winnowed from at least ten thousand artistic aspirants, indicates that those who are chosen must have attained a high point of excellence. Paintings by artists who are entitled to the "R. A.," after their names are seldom found except in the possession of wealthy and refined connoisseurs in Great Britain. Large collec-tions of such pictures are not often offered in this country, and the fact that the product of no less than ten of these great artists can now be seen in the gallery of a single dealer in this city is accounted for only by the mis fortune which has overtaken a Scotch merchant. The collection at the art gallery of Mr. Field,33 Maiden-lane, is well worthy of a visit, if for nothing else than to enjoy a view of specimens of the highest class of British

Academicians and not of even merit, but some are of undoubted beauty and strength. The majority are land-scapes, the rest figure pieces. One of the latter is entitled"Halbert and Edward Giendenning in the Chamber," by John Pettie, in which the two men are depicted in one of the scenes where Halbert sees the White Lady in imagination. He has started from the bed and stands imagination. He has started from the bed and stands looking into vacancy, with broadsword in hand, prepared to littit and strike, while the other man is trying to soothe him and induce him to lie down again. The artist has singularly given the face of Halbert a striking resemblance to that of Edwin Booth. A scene from "The Heart of Midlothian" has been painted by Orchardson, representing Dumbiedikes and Jeannie Doans. The picture is full of grace and softness and there is not a had line in it. In the picture of "Golfing" by the late C. Lees, the peritaits of Adam Black the publisher, Morris, and a number of other well-known British golfers have been introduced.

Among other pictures are the following: A large landscape, "Children Catching Minnows," by Brown; "Entrance to Cadzow Casile," by Samuel Bengh, a strong painting of oak trees, cattle, and sunlight effects; "The Gillies," by Morris, a picture of huntsmen and dogs in the fields; "The new Frock," a figure piece by John Burr; "A Jacobite Hiding Place" by Macian; a Marine, "On the Engish Coast," by Stanfield; "The Thames from East Green which," by Edwin Hayes; and "Silenus Singing to the Wood'and Nymphs," by Sir Noel Paton.

# THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.

A communication having been received from Albany stating that the articles of incorporation had been duly signed by the Governor, a preliminary meeting of the incorporators of the "Metropolita Opera House Company, Limited, of New-York," was held at the office of James A. Roosevelt & Son yesterday, for the purpose of opening the subscription book. Twenty-five names were immediately secured. Among them are George Henry Warren, J. A. Roosevelt, W. K. Vanderbilt, George G. Haven, W. H. Vanderbilt, C. Vanderbilt, H. McTwombly, Pierrepout Morgan, Robert Goelet, Ogden Goelet, H. W. Gray, J. F. Navarro, and C. Fellowes. The stock will consist of 6,000 shares of \$100 each. Mesurs. Warren, Wetmore, Roosevelt and Goelet have been the prime movers in the enterprise. Mr. Roosevelt said to a Tribune reporter yesterday, that nothing would be done until thirty-one subscriptions had been taken. "We have not reached any decision as to the site of the proposed building," he said; "it is probable, however, that, a situation will be chosen north of Thirty-fourisest, and between Third and Sixth-aves. The opera house will be constructed as economically as possible, the cost not to exceed \$600,000 in any event. There will be no attempt at external display. We shall have another meeting on Monday, at 2 p. m., at which, if subscriptions enough are obtained in the meantime, officers will be elected, and the matter of location will come up for discussion. yesterday, for the purpose of opening the subscrip-

### RNTHUSIASM OVER BARNUM'S SHOW.

The opening performance of Barnum's circus in the American Institute on Thursday afternoon was nttended by a large and enthusiastic audience, erai new features have been added since last sea which imparted much interest to the performa

One of these novelties was the performing of the trained oxen. This awakened more than ordinary interest, as the ox is sunally looked upon as among the dullest and slowest of animals. The sight of two perfectly matched oxen going through the tricks which are considered wonderful when performed by a borse, called forth a burst of appliance, and when they completed the exhibition by waltzing in perfect time to the music of "Little Buttercup," the enthusiasm was at its height.

So intonse was the interest felt when "Zazel" made her wonderful leap from the top of the building and was afterward fired from the cannon, that two women fainted. Orrin Hellis, Signora Marcellus and Msdam Dockrill were particularly worthy of notice, owing to their wonderful bareback riding. Madam Dockrill even seems to have improved, and some of her feats seem almost incredible. Mr. Barnum was loudly called for during the performance, and responded with his usual good humor, saying that it was in New-York that he received his most cordial welcome and the heartiest appreciation of the labars which have occupied nearly his whole cordial welcome and the heartiest appreciation of the labors which have occupied nearly his whole

AN EVENING WITH DR. SCHLIEMANN.

THE ARCHÆOLOGIST'S HOME LIFE. IE EXPLAINS HIS WORK AND EXHIBITS HIS TREAS-URES-MRS. SCHLIEMANN RECITING HOMER TO HER GUESTS-PELOPS AND BRISEIS, ANDRO-

MACHE AND AGAMEMNON. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ATHENS, March 16 .- I had been several weeks in Athens when a party of Americans arrived, some of whom intended to visit the rains of ancient Troy, and Mr. S., the Baptist missionary, kindly underook to procure them an interview with Dr. Schlie mann. The result was an invitation to the house of the latter for all the American travellers in the city, the Doctor saying, in his blunt way: "I will give them from half-past 7 to half-past 8, my tea hour, and at half-past 8 I go to bed." It is needless to say that we all accepted the invitation, and wer prompt in our attendance.

We were ushered into a bright room, partaking of the character of study, library, museum and sittingroom, the walls being covered with book shelves pictures, photographs, and testimonials of membership to numerous societies, geographical, archmological, etc.; while tables covered with books and papers, glass cases filled with ant ques, ancient jars evidently in process of reconstruction, and articles of modern make for the comfort of the occupants. filled the room. As soon as the introductions were at an end, Dr. Schleimann, without a moment's pause, even to take a seat, plunged in medias res by, showing the gentlemen diagrams and maps of the excavations in Troy, the MSS, for his forthcoming book, "Ilios," and other matter, while his wife ntertained the ladies and a stray gentleman or two, who, finding the Doctor well surrounded, concluded to try the chance of picking up a few grains f instruction by joining the lesser circle, Dr. Schliemann is a short, bald-headed, round-faced German, speaking with a thick nasal voice, as if his eyeglasses pinched his nose too hard, and quite fast except when he attempts to repeat Homer, at which times he stutters and stammers and "backs p" in a way that recalls the school-boy. Mrs. To reduce risk to a minimum, he only employs composers are not allowed an opportunity to come before the public and are condemned in the corps de bellet and their costumes. Veril is by no means indifferent to the spectacular effect of a well drilled afternity to come before the public and are condemned in the corps de bellet and their costumes. Veril is by no means indifferent to the spectacular effect of a well drilled afternity to the spectacular effect of a well drilled afternity to the spectacular effect of a well drilled afternity to the spectacular effect of a well drilled afternity to the spectacular effect of a well drilled afternity to the spectacular effect of a well drilled afternity to the spectacular effect of the spectacul is a Greek of exceedingly pleasant features and graceful manners. She is so artless

of the gentlemen present inadvertently expressed a doubt as to the acknowledgment of its correctness by some of the German universities, but quieted himself by assuring the doubter that the universitics, Mr. Gladstone and all, now granted the truth of the identification. The treasures in this room of jars, owl-headed, pig-shaped, culinary utensils of all kinds and numerous other curiosities were so great that we remained standing an hour more, and whenever the ladies made a movement toward the sitting-room, the Doctor would cry out, "One thing more, ladies," which would at ence bring them back. Meanwhile tea was passed around, the servants assisting being Pelops and Briseis, for the wor thy master gives Homeric names to all his household at their birth if possible, if not, at their entrance into his family. His wife calls Glaux Minerva's sacred bird, while his children are Andromache, a little Greek of seven years, and Agamemnon, a flax-

We asked Mrs. Schliemann if it was true, as com-monly reported in America, that she could repeat all of the Odyssey. "Oh, no," she replied, "only detached portions of both Iliad and Odyssey." O being questioned which she preferred, she replied with decision, "The Iliad; it is so much grander, although woman holds a higher sphere in the Odyssey." She also expressed her conviction that the two were not by the same author. We then begged her to repeat some of the Iliad for our pleasure, and as several joined in the request, she asked simply, "Do you really wish it?" and being assured that we did, most gracefully complied, giving us at our request Andromache's parting with Hector, and never since the days of the blind bard have those immortal lines flowed more musically from mortal lips. She recited several times, interrupting herself to exclaim on the beauty of the lines. She told us that she learned these portions to please her husband, who loved to hear her repeat Homer, and well he might. One of the company asking how many languages she could speak, she modestly answered. "As poorly as I speak English, five." We were all by this time grouped about her in the sitting-room, while the Doctor seemed rummaging in his treasure-house, and Mrs. Schliemann told us much about her husband's habits. He rises Summer and Winter at 6, jumps upon his horse and rides to Phalerum for a plunge in the sea, returning for his café au laif at 8, when he devotes himself to bisness till lunch at noon, after which, with his amanuensis, he devotes himself to bisness till funch at noon, after which, with his amanuensis, he devotes himself to bisness till unch at noon, after which, with his amanuensis, he devotes himself to bisness till unch at noon, after which, with his amanuensis, he devotes himself to bisness till unch at noon after which, with his amanuensis, he devotes himself to bisness till unch at noon, after which, with his amanuensis, he devotes himself to bisness till unch at noon, after which, with his amanuensis, he devotes himself to bisness till unch at noon, after which, with his amanuensis, he devotes himself to bisness till unch at noon, after which, with his hamanuensis, he devotes himself to bisness till unch being questioned which she preferred, she replied with decision, "The Iliad; it is so much grander,

why I must be one too."

Travellers will soon find Dr. Schliemann with his amily settled in their new house of Fentelic marde, with life-sized statues of the Olympian gods, tationed upon the roof, and rooms ernamented with he mural decorations and floating figures of compeil. King George recently visited this beautiful mansion, now almost finished, and, with his sual good sense, said that he preferred it to his way palace.

Near Cape Town a polyglot innkeeper has suspended over his door a gayly-painted sign bearing the following quaint inscription: "Multum in parvo, pro bono publico—Entertainment for man and beast, all of a row. Lecker Kost, as much as you please; Excellent bods without any fleas. Nos patriam inginus—now we are here; Yıvamus, let u«live by solling good beer. On donne a boire et a manger ici; Como in and try it, whoever you be!" ever you be !"

A story is told of General Butler's sarcastic retort upon a Masachusetts judge, whom he was teasing for a ruling favorable to a cause he was defending in court. The judge got our of patience at last, and somewhat testiny exclaimed; "Mr. Butler, want do you think I at here for !" The General questly energed his shoulders and replied; "The Cours has got me now."

THE IRISH EXODUS.

EMIGRATION INCREASING. THE PEOPLE THRONGING AT QUEENSTOWN-THE STEAMSHIPS CROWDED-HOW TO DEAL WITH

THE PROBLEM OF URISH IMMIGRATION. Writing from Queenstown, Mr. James Redpath, the special correspondent of THE TRIB-UNE, reports that the Irish people are emigrating in large numbers, outgoing steamers being taxed to their full capacity. Should the crops fail again this year, the rush will be still greater. Mr. Redpath points out Southern colonization as the best mode of providing for the emigrants.

PREPARING FO FLEE.

IRISH EMIGRATION GREATLY STIMULATED BY THE HARD TIMES-HOW TO PROMOTE THE IMMI-GRANTS WELFARE.

[FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] QUEENSTOWN, March 25 .- Every vessel that leaves Queenstown for New-York is carrying as many emigrants as our laws allow. An agent of the White Star Line told me yesterday that they had been forced three days ago to refuse to book any nore steerage passengers by the Germanic. She will carry out nearly 1,100 emigrants to-morrow. The town is full of working men and working women who have come here to sail for New-York as on they can get a passage. The prospects are that the emigration from Ireland this year will be larger than it has been in any one year since the famine of 1847. If the coming Summer should be as wet as last Summer, and the potato crop should fail again, the West of Ireland will be almost depopulated next Spring, and then the City of New-York will be forced to face the question: What shall we do with our surplus labor? For, although nine-tenths of these emigrants are country folks, knowing only how to do farm-work, they will be compelled to remain in the city either from the want of means to go any further or from ignorance (when they have a little money) of where to go and

What shall we do with them-what will the effect be on American and Irish-American labor if the coming host shall remain in New-York City? Although the discussion of social and political problems belongs to the province of the editor, and is no part of the duty of a special correspondent, I shall ask you to permit me to make use of some of the | Catholic colony in Minnesota. It is certain to sucknowledge of Irish character that I have gained over here, to throw a little light on a discuss that sooner or later will be of vital importance to

the citizens of our metropolis. Workingmen in the West of Ireland regard fifty cents a day as good wages. They will work for a shilling-or twenty-five cents-a day and be grateful for the chance. Servant girls at hotels (where they are better paid than in private families), re ceive from £4 (\$20) to £8 (\$40) a year. Forty dollars a year secures the best class of housemaids. The working zirls of Ireland, almost without regard to locality—in the East as well as in the West and South—are auxious to emigrate to America. A common phrase with them, in speaking of their present lot is, "We are only wasting our time here." I made inquiries from all sorts of people from different parts of Ireland about this subject, and the uniform reply I received was that nothing but poverly kept any servant girl in Ireland. If there was a system of free emigration to America as there is to New-Zealand, "the Irish question" would be solved—for England—by the exodus of the mothers of the next generation. But even ceive from £4 (\$20) to £8 (\$40) a year. Forty dol

spread-cagle oratory-but that they quote John Stuart Mill and Adam Smith, and talk of "the teachings of political economy." Thke Dayitt and Ferguson and Brennan and Loudon—four of the most radical men among the young and rising leaders of Ireland. If I had shut my eyes when I heard them speak, I should have thought that I was in New-England—there was so little Blarney in their talk, so little effort to arouse the emotions or patriotic fervor, so much "solid bard sense" addressed solely to the understanding of their audiences. Now, the young people, although ardent lovers of their native land, see clearly what their fathers refused to see—not only the stubborn injustice of England, but also its stupendous power. So they prefer to seek the liberty that education has rendered essential to their life in a country where neither their race nor their religion are regarded as ample and self-convincing justifications for the injustice that they recent but cannot overthrow. teachings of political economy." Thke Davitt and

Now if the Irish laborers continue to go over in vast multitudes to America and settle down in the great cities of the East, the first effect will be to wer the wages of all the Irish-American laborers of both sexes now there to the starvation level of Ireland. The supply of unskilled labor will so greatly exceed the demand for it that pauperism will be greatly increased, and the East Side of New-York will rival in its misery the Western slopes f Connemara. For, as regards city labor, all of these emigrants are unskilled. When wages are low in New-York, when there are countiess numbers of unskilled laborers of both sexes unemployed, what is the effect in the public morals ? Pauperisu will not be the only evil that we shall be forced to

consider or to pay for in increased taxation. There is no trait stronger in the character of the West of Ireland peasant than his love for land. Compared to it the "Anglo-Saxen land-hunger that we read about in English books is the satiated nibbling of an epicurean dyspeptic. Why is it that these same peasants when they come to America haug about the cities, and fester in foul tenement houses, and cannot be coaxed to go into the coun try? I never could understand it in America. It is an open secret in the West of Ireland. Travel in friendly companionship with the priests through their parishes of a Sunday—or any day, indeed, but especially of a Sunday—and the secret is printed on every peasant's face, wherever you meet him or her. These people are Catholies, and Irishmen, and peasants—all three in one, and not in name only; not Catholies as most of our countrymen are Protestants, for example, but with the same passionate devotion with which the boys in blue were Americans, or the boys in gray were Southerners. Unless we take these three facts of the emigrants' character into our reckoning, we shall never understand how to deal with the coming Irish problem in America.

First of all, they are peasants. They do not re-It is an open secret in the West of

First of all, they are peasants. They do not re-sent that designation as an American would resent it-for O'Connell never pleased them more than when he called them "the finest peasantry in Europe." Now, what is a peasant? The word is dead in America-as, except in some parts of the Guif States, the condition of society that produced the peasant has either passed away or never existed in our country. The peasant is a man ruled by a petty king called a landlord who is amenable to no law except his own will-sometimes a kind, some-times a despotic king, but a king always-always an absolute master of the fortunes of his sub-jects. This petty kingly rule has never been modi-

assassination. Between the civil tyrant and the assassination. Between the civil tyrant and the peasant there has intervened one power only—the priest; and his hand has always been prompt to draw around the head of the persecuted tenant "the sacred circle of our Mother Church," although he has often been powerless to make it respected. But, strong or feeble, it has almost always been a willing hand; and hence the great influence that the priest as a man exercises among his people. The one clucated person in these lonely and bleak parishes, living among them and sharing their hardships, the priest is the natural leader of the peasant. He is consulted by hum in every domestic emergency as a worldly counseller as well as at marriages and births and in the solemn hour of death, in his priestly character.

births and in the solemn hour of doats, in the priestly character.

Now, thus relying for generations, the emigrant will not stray beyond the priest's steady guidance, especially when he leaves his own county or country. The lesson of self-reliance is not learned in one day, and seldom in one generation. He keeps in cities, where he can consult his old leaders. If the Irish emigrants who are going to America are to build up homes in the country, the Catholic priests must lead the way for them. They must settle in colonies, and the priests must found them, or at least accompany them. These peasants need their guardians in purely secular affairs until they learn to stand alone.

THE NATIONAL SENTIMENT STRONG.

Again; these peasants are Irishmen. The crop of loyalty to the Queen, in Ireland, is a greater failure than the potato crop ever was in its worst years. Among the Catholics there is none of it visible—at least to the naked eye. The peasants' love of their birthplace has never been tempered by a larger love of empire. The New-Yorker is proud of his State, but prouder of his country. Even the South Carolinian of the old times would admit, when pressed, that the old times would admit, when pressed, that he was not only a South Carolinian but a Southerner. But the Irishman only knows the British Empire to have it and to rejoice in every disaster that comes to it. The peasant is even more of an Irishman than a Catholic; for recently when one or two priests denounced Mr. Parnell and the anti-landlord movement their parishioners withheld their dues. This intense spirit of nationality has been engendered by conturies of persecution, during which, as the Scotch preacher put it, "they would have been all hanged separately if they had not hung together." The emigrant joins his countrymen in the large cities of America, and if he goes into the country be finds himself a foreigner among people of an alien creed, and with modes of life entirely at variance with his experience. To keep profitably these skilled laborers-used to

farm work-from becoming unprofitable, unskilled laborers, it is necessary that a scheme of organized Catholic Irish emigration, under the auspices of the priesthood, should be inaugurated in America. Bishop Ireland has a plan on this basis for an Irish ceed. But surely there is scope enough for other and larger similar schemes. Is there any practical statesmanship left in Virginia and North Carolina statesmanship left in Virginia and North Carolina and the other middle States of the South? Now is their chance. What are called "the worn-out lands of Virginia," would be regarded as excellent soil in the West of Ireland. These hardy and industrious peasants, who have converted shaking bogs, wet and undrained, and stony hillsides, bleak and barren, into arable lands, beneath an inclement sky, under conditions that seem to have been devised to crush human energy and drive men into exile, in Virginia would soon cause her "Widerness" and deserted places to rival in fertility the rich valleys of New-York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. But the owners of these now worthless wastes would be obliged to sell them in small lots, on easy terms, on long time; for the Irish have had enough of landlords at home and could not be induced to become tenants in America. These emigrants, by their nationality or traditions and by adhering to their present methods of cultivation—not ploughing but spading the soil—and by owning small farms, would solve the existing problem of colonization in the South; for they would not be "Yankees" in the obnoxious sense in which those Northern men who went on "A Fool's Errand" to Virginia and North Carolina were Yankees; they would not introduce any "disturbing element into Southern politics," for they would vote the "straight Democratic ticket," and at the same time they would inaugurate by their industry the restoration of the agricultural presperity of the old seaboard slave States. They could be carried so cheaply by sea that the chief obstacle to far-Western emigration would be removed.

Rut the large land-owners of Virginia and North and the other middle States of the South? Now is

But the large land-owners of Virginia and North Carolina will be obliged to act honestly. The trickery and dishonesty that characterized the emthe trickery and dishousely that Carolina and sent igration of Canadians into North Carolina and sent them home in disgust, would only react on them, and they would be rather more dangerous if organized Irish peasants were their victims instead of isolated British North American farmers,

James Redpath.

# A NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW BUILDING ERECTED IN GOUVERNEUR-STREET BY THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

About a year ago Miss Catharine L. Wolfe, who has long been a contributor to the Children's Ald lety, placed at the disposal of the society the sum of \$40,000 for the purpose of erecting a Newsboys' Lodging House. The only lodging house now under the auspices of the society is situated at No. 325 Rivington-st., and is not large enough to accommodate all who apply for lodgings. The se for the proposed building, and last Spring made arrange-ments for the purchase of the lot on Gouverneur-st., which is bounded by East Broadway and Henry-st. On June 15 the corner-stone was laid, and the contractors agreed to have the building ready for usa by November 10. It will not be completed, however, until May 1.

The building is four stories in height, of Gothle architecture; the walls are of deep red Trenton bricks, faced with brown stone. It is 116 feet long by 44 feet feet wide. At the eastern end there will be a yard 50 by 75 nect in dimensions. At the western end is a conservatory, which reaches above the second floor. Under the Gouverneur-st. sidewalk two boilers will be placed. On the ground floor there will be a gymnasium and a number of baths. At the western end of the first story number of baths. At the western end of the first story will be the mission seck-room, where medicines and nour-ishing food will be given to the poor in case of sickness among their children. The main room will be divided into two apartments will be seed as an infants' school-room and the other for the dining-room. The latter will be large enough to accommodate 200 children. The kitchen, which is in the northeastern corner, will be furnished

with a large double range.
In the second story is a large audience room, 65 by 39 feet, which will be used as a school room; this will also constitute the playing and reading room. On the landing, near the northern balcony, will be an aquarium, and in the wall will be built a large memorial tablet. On the third story are two dormitories: the largest is 65 by 39 feet in size, and will contain fifty beds. For the use of these beds each boy will be charged 6 cents a night, At the castern end of the room the floor is raised about two feet, and on the raised part the beds will be inclosed

At the castern end of the room the floor is raised about two feet, and on the raised part the beds will be inclosed by curtains, so that those lodgers who desire privacy may obtain it. The charge for these beds will be 10 cents a night. Each lodger will have a closet. The fourth floor is arranged in much the same manner as the third.

The main entrance is on Gouverneur-st. The stairs are spiral, and are composed of fron and slate; they will be inclosed in iron sheathing to render them fire-proof. There is also a free-escape at the rear of the building, which runs from the roof to an alleyway that is to be built, with an exit on Gouverneur-st. The exit from the dormitories is so arranged that no lodger can go out without the knowledge of the person in charge of them. George Cuider, the superintendent, who has been connected with the society seven years, recently said: "Both boys and girls will be instructed here, although the lodgings are only for boys. Children who reside in the neighborhood will be invited to attend the school. We have four salaried teachers, and expect a daily attendance of 250 scholars. We charge our lodgers of cents for each meal. There will be only two meals each Gay—breakfast and supper. If a boy desires a luncu if will be furnished. Breakfast will consist of bread and butter, with a cup of coffee; supper usually of the same, although occasionally other things will be provided. We have done everything we can to make the house agreemble; some friends of mine have subscribed \$500, to be used in the purchase of books, so that there will be no lack of reading matter. We expect payment from the boys every pight, although when a boy has steady employment once a week will be sufficient. There is a layor fund attached to the society which is maintained by some benevoleut gentlemen. Through this we are able to procure steady work for a good many of the boys; others are furnished with boxes, brushes and bigcking, and are thus enabled to earn something until a better chance offers. The cost of maint

### THE WILL OF EDWARD C. BICHARDS.

Edward C. Richards, one of the sons of the late Rev. Dr. Richards, formerly president of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Auburn, N. Y., died recently leaving a large estate that is to be distributed according to the terms of a will offered for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. This gives to his widow, Emily M., an annujects. This petty kingly rule has never been modified in Ireland by any higher law until within the present decade—until the last administration of Mr. Gladstone. What has been the effect of this rule on the Irish character? The early Irish, wherever they came from, must have been a martial race; for their descendants have not even yet been crushed in spirit. But it has kept them ignorant and poor and dependent; it has tanght them to hate established authority—to regard law as the formulated rules of tyranny, and government as organized opprossion. More aptly than of the rule of the Czar is it true of landlord rule in the West of Ireland that it is a despetism tempered by the fear of replaced in Fort Hill Cemetery at Anburn; that Cora Nicol, one of his nicces, receive \$5.000, and other friends smaller amounts, and that the rest of his estate be divided equally between seventeen relatives, the most of whom are pephews and nicces.

DEFECTIVE

CLOSE STUDY OF IT IN P SYSTEMATIC PEAMINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN—TWO SCIENT—MORE THOROUGH WORE THAN

FORE BREN ATTEMPTED.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDER OF PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—A portant work is being quietly pushed to in this city. It is a scientific and there all causes that produce short-sightedning aggravate it, the tabulation of these consession of the remedies. More or is made an examination of the cree of Cheises, England. Professor Color, further progress, than any of Me per 1867, he concluded the craminal 10,000 school children of Silesia. The detailed attention to the subject with a tabu results was Professor Pfliger, of Loserne, finished an examination of the eyes of the dren of his city. Including his examinate number of persons thus far examined and Europe is 54,478. In this country up a three inquiries have been undertaked. three inquiries have been undertaken in Cincinnati and in Brooklyn. But no ter been conducted, either here or in Europe, oughness necessary to produce results lished as to allow the laying down of hype has been left for Philadelphis to make the scale of the propagates.

has been left for Philadelphia to make the atte-scale of thoroughness that promises all that can for in a search of this kind.

The marked increase in abort-sightedness re-imperative that the question "Why 1" should be answered. By being on the increase it is ma-myopia appears earlier in life than was form-case; it has, apparently, from some unknown can of living, become more certain. of living, bee parent to child, and its effects last longer aff The Philadelphia inquiries came about S. S. D. Risley, an ophthalmic surgeon

Dr. S. D. Risley, an oph Dr. S. D. Risley, an ophinamic sargeon of m in this city, was asked to write a paper for on myopia. In this paper he made the sta-normal eyes—those possessing normal never broke down under work; that never broke down under work; that vious pathological condition or bodily illnes necessary. In considering the proofs of this, for private practice he had never knewn an eye to down under work, it struck him that he would some examinations of normal or "not completeling eyes, to prove this assertion. The article was inid and and he began to examine the eyes of the boys in the House of Refuge. Then he took up those in Girard Cal House of Refuge. Then he took up those in Greaters. But this was not estisfactory, and his all having been drawn to the condition of the school-children, he began, in October, 1876, as rate investigation of their eyes, under the auspless Philadelphia County Medical Society, he being man of a committee appointed by that body. The has been continued over since, and up to the ptime about 1,600 scholars have been examined.

time about 1,600 scholars have been examined.
work is being finished in the Girls' Normal fichcel, about 100 more scholars are yet to be examined be the committee will stop the work. This will be a pieted before the close of the present school term, during the Suminer Dr. Risley will tabulate his real and write the report to his society.

His investigations demonstrate most conclusively 1 necessary is the search now being conducted, and a beneficial is likely to be the result of it. Almost a half of the children examined, who did not in the lecompiain of their eyes, were found to possess eyes in cating acute pathological conditions. Many sheet classes sufficient to make it imperative that the chot betaken from school; a state of sfairs that few tainly dream of. The examination, in which Dr. Ris be taken from school; a state of sfairs that few co-tainly dream of. The examination, in which Dr. Risley was assisted by several medical men and two score-taries, included the filling out of a prepared blank for each child, which included age, sex, color of hair and cyes, and other personal and social conditions. The returns on this table were then entered in a large book under the same headings, and the conditions of the eye returns on this table were then entered in 3 tange tools under the same headings, and the conditions of the eye as disclosed by the ophthalmoscope were charted. Before, however, the school was visited, a number of inquiries had been answered by the teachers. These were The position of the scholars at their deaks with relation to the light; the position of the blackboards; the amount of close work of each scholar over books at the deek; the amount in hours of far work, that is, reading from blackboards, charts, maps, etc.; the amount of work necessary to be done at home; the books used and the kind of print in them; the average work of each scholar since entering the primary school, and the length of time; lastly, readence. The data thus obtained served as a clew, in tabulating; the conditions, to the results secured by the examination of each scholar. Dr. Risley's repersively be based upon these two tables—the condition or cause, and the effect or result. By patient study of his tables he hopes to be able to demonstrate the faults of school life in this country, and suggest the remedice thus will check the diseases now so fast gaining ground.

The work of Dr. Risley is to be strengthened and confirmed, perhaps elaborated to more faithful conclusions, by the work of Pr. Risley is to be strengthened and confirmed, perhaps elaborated to more faithful conclusions, by the work of Pr. Risley is to be strengthened and confirmed, perhaps elaborated to more faithful conclusions.

The work of Dr. Risiey is to be strengthened frued, perhaps elaborated to more faithful on by the work of another committee, partly pupon the results Dr. Risiey had obtained up to tais second committee came into existence, in month since. The College of Physicians of Phi had its attention drawn to the increase in myop time by Dr. Edward O. Shakespeare, who read on the subject. Dr. Shakespeare devotes his ophthalmic surgery, and, though a young marrady won honors in this field. He was chosen

ready won honors in this field. He was chosen to head a committee of inquiry appointed by the college. Some preliminary work was done last Spring and Summer, but in the Fall it was dropped, and nothing accomplished during the Winter months. Dr. Shakespear's committee began again at the close of last week under his direction, and will push the inquiry with the utmost carefulness and consistent vicor. The inquiry will be directed with a view of ascertaining all that can be learned on the following points:

First—Acuteness of vision. This will be ascertained by employing the ordinary cards used by outfanding surgeons, upon which are printed letters (in Roman) of differing sizes. Each line of letters has at the sud a number which denotes the distance in feet at which the pupil must stand and see the letters clearly. If he san do this he possesses normal acuteness of vision. For instance, if a certain line is to be read at a distance of 15 feet, and the pupil can do so, he is marked line; if he must go closer, and can only distinguish at 11 free, he is marked lip. This record will be kept in fractions.

Second—Range of vision.

tions.

Second—Range of vision.

Third—Normal condition of the focus of the eye; to be ascertained by the use of the ordinary French concave and convex leuses, which measure the distance is French inches.

Fourth—The condition of the exterior muscles, measuring their strength and their relation to the locus of the eye.

of color. This will be done by the Jager system of matching worsters.

Sixth—Ascertaining the field of vision; that is, the cartent of the distance round the head covered by the sight of the eye. Some children in looking straight aftest can see easily motion, form and color at the side. The inquiry has never been undertaken before.

Screnik—An exhaustive examination with the ophthal-

quiry has never been undertaken before.

Sceenik—An exhaustive examination with the ophthalmoscope.

This investigation is comprehensive, as will be seen but is only the second part of the examination, as showing inst what defects exist. The ascertaining of the conditions that created base defects will be comprehen in an inquiry made when a school is taken for examination. These points will include: The position of the school, whether it is or is not situated in a healthy leading in the ventilation, sewerage, has, when and all kindred problems of proper construction of school buildings; the conveniences for the sendar; the light furnished to the schools when at work by day canight, and, with this, the kind of light and the direction from which it reaches him; the position of the sendar when at the desk, and the character of hours so occupied; the books used, and the character of hours so occupied; the books used, and the character of the print in the same; how long classes have been used, if in use; purvious history and longth of terms in other school; residence, with r-ference to healthiness of locality; condition of parents eyes; food and manuer of living both at the parent and oldid; and, sinally, age, sex and name with all of these heads of inquiry will be ascelated other lines of examination suggested by the available. All previous examinations have not been sufficiently full, no attention having been audiciently full, no attention having been audiciently full, no attention having been audiciently full, and in some examinations the ophthalmoscope has been omitted. Pai adelphis will have the credit, therefore, of carrying out the first really they oush examinations are examinations with his abstract of the price will have the credit, therefore, of carrying out the first really they oush examinations are were made.

Dr. Shakespeare expects to be compled with his abstract of the larger real of the next two years.

oush examinations ever made.

Dr. Shakespeare expects to be occupied with eistants during the larger part of the next two He expects to examine 4,000 or 5,000 conflavaning the schools to be examined with reference to and reported healthiness. Each division of the will be incurred as apparate physician, a gen who has selected the eyes: a special stanty. Dr. peare will conduct the seventh division of the the examination with the ophthalmosphe. The will begin with the examination of the Ray School, corner of Broad and Spring Gardenwill be conducted during the afternoons. The will be examined in classes of about fifteen.

The base ball season was opened in Boston on day, when the Bostons played a strong picture, which included Schafer, Murnan and Masulier, a known professional players, with Brown and F the Bostons, as pitcher and eateher. In the fire the Bostons, as pitcher and catcher. It is the Bostons won by a score of 11 to 3. I ported Bond behind the bat, putting out as sisting once, with no errors. The battim James O'Rourks and Powers was also non player making a three base hit and house second contest Bond and Feloy changed pit mer pitching for the picked nine. The pick-again defeated by a score of 9 to 3. The fi-Bostons was almirable. In this treat man three errors, and in the second game one, persons witnessed the dame, which were a catch.